MORE VISITING MERCHANTS HERE THAN ON ANY DAY IN TWELVE YEARS.

THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY'S TERRITORY OPENED TO THE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION

GENERAL AMONG THE VISITORS. membership of the Merchants' Association continues to grow at a remarkable pace. In the first two days of this week over seven hundred new applications have been received, bringing the total number of the non-resident list to nearly twenty-one thousand. Moreover, the Class A register, which is made up of enrolled firms in this city, who contribute to the expenses of the organization, contains above seven hundred and fifty names, and each successive day sees an average addition of twenty

Hitherto, the applications in the resident category have been entirely voluntary, and without any approach to solicitation. But in order to bring this paying class of members up to a total of two thousand, a result that would insure the permanency and prosperity of the association, the Advisory Board, which includes many of the most prominent wholesale merchants and siness men in the city, at a meeting held yesterday afternoon decided to form itself into submmittees for the purpose of instituting systematic work for the enlarging of the local membership. These sub-committees will be classified according to trades, and each will endeavor to exert influence in the branch of commerce in which it is especially interested.

It was intimated in yesterday's Tribune that the Southern Pacific company would undoubtedly agree to sell tickets at the reduced rates to embers of the association from all points reached by its Atlantic system. Confirmation of this intention has now been received from the company by the officials of the Merchants' Association. The action of the Southern Pacific road opens up a wide section of the country in the Southwest, where heretofore no concessions have been granted. The Atlantic system of this line reaches the extreme western part of Texas at El Paso. It runs clear across the State, with connections down to Southern Texas and Mexico, with direct branches to nearly all the Gulf ports, including Galveston, and with branches tapping and also operates a line of steamers from Newto New-York. The concession it has granted will be a boom to several thousand merchants who live in the territory on or near the line of that part of the Southern Pacific company's roads, and who otherwise would be unable to reach either St. Louis or Chicago to avail themselves at those points of the reduced rate tickets except by paying the full fare from their homes to those cities.

number of buyers who wrote their names upon the association's register yesterday more all sides it is conceded that the influx of merchants into New-York at this time of the year is unprecedented, and that the Merchants' Association has caused it. According to the records going back for a period of twelve years the largest number of out-of-town merchants registering in this city on any one day was 225. On Monday there registered throughout the city at the various hotels and the rooms of the Merchants' Association 350 visiting merchants and buyers, which beats all previous records by 125. Among the interviews obtained yesterday by a Tribune reporter with visiting merchants, upon trade conditions and prospects, were the fol-

trade conditions and prospects, were the following:

S. B. Brown, of Brown & Son, drygoods merchants, of Fort Valley, Ga.—All merchants must agree that New-York is the leading market in the United States. I have been buying in it for years. Freight charges and high passenger rates are the causes that keep most out-of-town commercial men from enjoying the great advantages of this great market.

L. F. Hammersley, drygoods merchant, of Washington, Ind.—The real advantage of New-York as a buying centre is in its unsurpassable variety and assortment of materials. For years I relied upon samples. This year, however, I have been making personal visits to the New-York market, and am materially profited thereby. In staple goods I can do about as well in Cincinnati, on account of freight charges, but in high-class goods, novelites and notions there is no market like New-York for the selection of no market like New-York for the selection of exclusive styles.
S. Brill, of Brill & Brothers, clothing and dry

goods, of Georgetown, S. C.—Times are fair. Indications are favorable for better business in

Indications are favorable for better business in view of the glowing reports from the farmers. Rice and wheat are abundant. The tariff will work beneficially to all in this territory.

D. H. Clement, drygoods merchant, of Horton, Kan,—This is my first visit in New-York. I find a tiptop market, especially in millinery and cloaks. The cloak line is, I think, the best I ever saw in assortments. Heretofore all my purchases have been made in St. Louis, Chicago and Kansas City, but I have done better in this city with my purchases than in those cities, particularly in jobbing lots.

The resident membership of the association

The resident membership of the association was increased yesterday by the addition of the following firms: The Goodyear Rubber Company, rubber goods: Martin & Bowne Company, toilet brushes: Wells, Fargo & Co., express and banking: Klaw & Erlanger, theatrical; Hoeninghaus Curtiss, commission merchants; C. B. Alston ompany, hats; Enos Richardson & Co., manufacturing jewellers; Kops Bros., corsets; Spiel-mann & Co., drygoods; Manhattan Beach and Oriental hotels; Herman Tappan, perfumery; New-York Telephone Company; Frazer Lubri-cator Company, grease; the G. B. Farrington Company, teas.

GOOD TIMES IN THE SOUTH. WHAT MR. THOMPSON REPORTS AFTER A TOUR THROUGH HALF A DOZEN STATES.

Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 17 (Special).-That a brighter day is at hand for the South is shown in a hundred different ways, but one of the most important contributions to the testimony on this point is furnished by J. S. Barbour Thompson, assistant general super-intendent of the Southern Railway. Mr. Thompson has just returned from a tour embracing South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and a part of Kentucky. He said:

"While it is true that in some sections the corn crop is short, and the fruit and melon crops, which are confined to a limited area, were not a success, still, taking cotton, the staple product of this section, the outlook was never more favorable, and unless some very unexpected and decided change occurs this crop will be a very large one. The wheat crop in Tennessee and Kentucky is the larg-est in many years and the prices are better. The hay crop is a good one. The yield of all other farm products is likewise good, and the prices of all are on the advance. Planters appear to be in better condition than they have been for years.

"The cotton mills are all running on full time and are doing a good business: some of them, on account of the large amount of business they are doing, are exhausting their stock of cotton on hand. The lumber interest is improving, and the demand for lumber is greatly on the increase. The iron and coal interests are doing well. Some furnaces which have been out of blast are arranging to go in again. Engagements are already made for exporting during the next few months large quantities of iron which have been sold abroad. While, on account of local troubles, a few of the coal mines are closed, the mines as a whole in the Tennessee, Alabama and

troubles, a few of the coal mines are closed, the mines as a whole in the Tennessee, Alabama and Kentucky districts are being worked to their full capacity, and almost all of them report that their orders daily exceed their output. Many companies are making arrangements for increasing their output, and new mines are being opened up.

"There seems to be a very decided improvement in the establishment of new enterprises, such as the building of cotton compresses, oil milis, cotton milis and large plants for the sawing of timber and the manufacture of its product.

"Indeed, through this section the people are in better spirits, and consider the outlook most favorable. The indications are that the transportation lines of the South will find themselves taxed to their atmost to move the business during the greater part of the next tweive months. Most of thece lines have been and are now making preparations for the movement of this business. All of the freight-ear equipment is being put in proper condition to be used to the less advantage. One cannot travel through this section of the country, observe for himself the general condition of the crops and the times and converse with the people, without being convinced that a very declied improvement is going on and better times are now at hand, and will continue to improve, the factories and furnaces which is actually moving, the factories and furnaces which is actually moving, the factories and furnaces which is

BUYERS' RECORD BROKEN. are running, and the many industries which are FAIR WEATHER AFTER THE STORM. THE WOMEN WILL MARCH

CAR SHORTAGE ON WESTERN ROADS. THE RISE IN WHEAT IS STARTING THE BIG CROP MOVING TO MARKET.

St. Joseph. Mo., Aug. 17,-Railroad officials in St. Joseph report that there is a danger of a car fam-ine on Western roads caused by the immense grain crops. All roads entering this city are rushed to their fullest capacity, and the switching force has been increased 25 per cent. The Burington company has issued orders that no more coal shall be leaded in boxcars. All tight boxcars are needed for moving grain. Farmers are disposed to hold their wheat for a dollar a bushel, but railroad men say the upward tendency of the market will start the crop moving.

PICKING UP IN THE WEST. WHAT COLONEL RENDERSON, OF IOWA, AND MAJOR PICKLER, OF SOUTH DAKOTA, SAY.

[DY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, Aug. 17.—Representative Henderson, of Iowa, is in Washington to-day. In a day or two he is going to Iowa. He will take an active part in the campaign there this fall, and will probably go into Ohio for a short time before the election. He said this morning that there was no longer an excuse for any one to deny the general improvement of business conditions throughout the coun-

There is a steady, safe and permanent improvement in conditions," he said, "and prosperity is assured. The advance in prices and increased activity are not sporadic, but are the result of improvement in conditions under the nev There are five large railroads passing through my district, and since President McKinley's inauguration they have advanced an average of ten points. I am not a follower of the markets, but I always watch these roads, because they are in my district and because they are a safe, reliable index of business conditions. This advance is significant of the improvement of busi-

safe, reliable index of business columnous, advance is significant of the improvement of business."

Speaking of the political situation, Colonel Henderson said that the Republicans would win in Iowa and Ohlo. He said that his taking the stump in Ohlo would depend on whether the State Committee of Iowa could apare him, but that he thought he would be able to fulfil a promise made conditionally to Senator Hanna.

Ex-Representative Pickler, of South Dakota, who is in Washington on business, and will be here for a day or two, says that the conditions in the West have greatly improved. "Our people," he remarked, "are doing very much better than they were, and there is a very perceptible relaxation of the financial strain. The high price of wheat and the increase in the price of cattle are a very great benefit to the people of my section. I would not say that any out thing alone has brought about the improvement, but undoubtedly we are feeling the benefit of the tariff. The duty on hides is affecting the price of cattle to some extent, and our farmers feel the benefit of the wool duty and the duty on other foreign products. Another thing is that they have been economizing and scraping together a little money to relieve them of some of the pressue of debts with which they became burdened some time ago. They are generally more contented and occupied with their business, so that they are not talking politics. They are not even talking about the money question.

"I do not know whether there has been any weaker—but the fact that the people are not discussing it indicates probably that there is not as much interest in it as formerly. Of course, there is a good deal of feeling in favor of silver among the Democrats of the State."

HATTING BRISK IN DANBURY. Danbury, Conn., Aug. 17.—Reports from the many hat factories in this city indicate a return of prosperity. There are a number of men daily coming into the city, and they have no difficulty in securing work.

SLIGHT REACTION IN WHEAT.

ONE AND FIVE-EIGHTHS CENTS BELOW THE CLOS ING PRICE ON MONDAY-DUE TO SALES

> TO TAKE PROFITS-THE COURSE OF STOCKS.

There was a moderate reaction in wheat yester day. On the New-York Produce Exchange September wheat (wheat deliverable in September) sold as high as 9112 cents a bushel, but closed at 50 cents, or 1% cents below the closing price on Mor day. The decline was due to sales to take profits which had accumulated. The quotation for "cast The export sales were reported as being thirty-five loads of 8,000 bushels, or 280,000 bushels There was a slight recovery in silver. Commer-

There was a slight recovery in silver. Commercial bars advanced 3-16 cent to 54% cents an ounce. There were extensive sales of stocks to realize on the Stock Exchange, and somewhat lower prices were recorded for a majority of the stocks dealt in the principal declines were: American Sugar, 14; The principal declines were: American Sugar, 14; The principal declines were: American Sugar, 14; The principal declines were: American Sugar, 15; The principal declines were: American Sugar, 16; The principal declines were: American Sugar, 18; The principal declines were: America

THE WEEKLY CROP BULLETIN. DROUTH IN SOME SECTIONS AND TOO MUCH RAIN IN OTHERS.

Washington, Aug. 17.-The weekly crop builetin of the Agricultural Department to-day says:

"Drouth continues in portions of Missouri, Ten-nersee and Southern Texas, and the need of rain is beginning to be felt in Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and in portions of Virginia and North Carolina. There has been too much rain in New-England, and local torms have caused some damage to crops in the Virginias. The conditions have been generally favorable to crops in the Southern States, Okla homa, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, Wiscon-sin, Michigan, Ohlo and in the Middle Atlantic States. On the North Pacific coast the week, although very warm, has been favorable for harvest

In the principal corn States of the central val-

"In the principal corn States of the central valleys the weather conditions of the week have not been wholly favorable, being too cool, and, over a large area, too dry. Good rains have, however, improved the crop in Kansas and Nebraska.

"The week has been generally favorable to cotton, except in North Carolina and portions of South Carolina, Missouri and Southern Texas, where it is suffering from drouth. Generous rains over the greater part of the cotton belt have arrested premature opening and sheeding.

"Spring wheat harvest is about finished in South Dakota and Southern Minnesota, and is in progress in the northern part of the latter State and in North Dakota. Heavy rains have delayed harvesting in North Dakota and caused injury to overlipe grain. In South Dakota some fields, in which the stand was thin, have been ruined by weeds. Spring wheat harvest is also in progress and under favorable conditions in Oregon and Washington.

"Tobacco-cauting is general in the more northerly tobacco States, and is nearing completion in the Carolinas. In Tennessee the late crop is improved, but in Indiana and Kentucky it has made hout slow growth. Reports from Mary and and Pennsylvania are favyrable. In portions of Virginia local storms have caused serious hajury to tobacco.

"The reports indicate that ploughing for fall seed-

bacco.

'The reports indicate that ploughing for fall seeding has progressed favorably in New-Jersey, Michigan, Kentucky and Nebraska, but in Virginia,
Indiana and Missouri this work has been delayed
on account of the dry condition of the soil."

SUES FOR FALSE IMPRISONMENT.

AN EXPRESSMAN SEEKS DAMAGES FROM WOMAN WHO CHARGED HIM WITH

Frank Gillen, an expressman, of No. 25 Greenwich st., has begun a suit in the Supreme Court against Mrs. Dominica Memuytes to recover \$10,000 damages Mrs. Dominica Memuytes to recover \$10,000 damages for false impresement. Gilen, with William Flynn and John Jackson, was arrested several days ago and charged with having stolen \$3,500 worth of diamonds from Mrs. Mondytee's trunks white delivering them from the Ward Line pier. The men were in jath all night. The next day Mrs. Mondytes found her gems in a sikh hag under a safe, where she had left them. Magistrate Cornel discharged the prisoners. It is protable that Flynn and Jackson will also bring suit.

bring sul.

The Sheriff yesterday received an attachment ngainst Mrs. Monuytis, in favor of Gilen. Deputy-Sheriff Mulyaney served the attachment upon her at No. 60 Sixth-ove, but could find no diamonds to lety upon. It is supposed she had out them in a safe-deporit vault to keep them out of the way.

MME. NORDICA CONVALENCENT.

London, Aug. 17.-Mme, Nordica, the celebrates opera singer, has quite recovered from her recent serious indisposition, and has gone to Paris, on her way to Kreuznach. Rhenish Prussia, where she will take the waters.

TO SAIL FOR EUROPE TO-DAY.

Among the passengers who will sail on the American Line steamship Parls for Southampton to-day are Miss Ethel Barrymore, Andrew G. Bigir, Mrs. John J. Deery, D. Newton Pell, C. Higgins, the Rev. Canon J. Harris Knowles, Li-tenant Marbury Johnston, United States Nav J. A. Murray, John Moore Perry and George E.

J. A. Mufray, John Model Perry and George Emeter Little.

The White Star Liner Teutonic, which sails today for Liverpool, will carry G. V. N. Baldwin, A.
Baring, Dr. James P. Boyd, T. H. Calerdine, Waiton Clark, Dr. John B. Deaver, John H. Hall, W.
J. Howard, Dr. S. J. Maher, Paul May Robert M.
McLane, Jr. F. T. Onick, W. S. Spaulding, W. K.
Thorne and F. J. White.

ONE DEATH AND MUCH DAMAGE CAUSED BY THE WIND AND LIGHTNING.

The storm which swept over this city and its vicinity on Monday night was short lived, but of sufficient power to produce disastrous results in many instances. In suburban towns the streets were yesterday morning littered with signs and with limbs of trees blown down by the gale and the shores of the harbors and bay were found covered with wreckage. No vessel is known to have gone ashore and only one accident was reported, that of the drowning of John Nugent, a deckhand on the tug Coney Island. The tug was towing a lumber barge up the lower bay on Monday evening when barge up the lower bay on Monday evening when the storm of wind and rain struck her. Nogent went aft to see if the towing hawser was all right and was caught by a huge wave and carried overboard. Although a search was made for him, he was not seen again.

The storm played havoc with Coney Island, and the Bowery, the centre of life there, was in darkness for a time, owing to the breaking of an electric light wire. A panic among the people at the Olympia, at South Beach, Staten Island, followed the advent of the storm there, and in the excitement and scramble for exit a woman was injured. She was taken home by friends. The Jersey coast gor the full effects of the storm and the rain came down in torrents.

The beneficent after effects of the storm were enjoyed to the full in this city yesterday. The day was a perfect one and the air delightfully cool. There was little humidity. Fair weather is again promised for to-day.

WHIPPED BY THEIR VISITOR.

HUSEAND AND WIFE BADLY HURT, AND THE FORMER MAY DIE.

John J. Dwyer, an elevated railroad guard, of No. 109 West Sixty-second-st., called on his friend, Thomas Greer, of No. 351 West Forty-ninth-st., early last evening, and about one hour later Green and his wife were carried to Roosevelt Hospital. The visit went on in peace until Dwyer made some unexpected inquiries in regard to Greer's wife's children by her first husband. Greer responded that it was none of Dwyer's businers. Incidentally he used adjectives; then he ordered Dwyer out of the house. To this Dwyer responded so diplomatically that open hostilities were postponed, while Greer sent out for a can of heer.

while Greer sent out for a can of beer. Dwyer's curiosity returned with the beer, and Greer met it with a chair, which he swung lently around his head. Dwyer retorted with a card table, which he demolished upon Greer's head As shon as Greer could get out of the house, the street was full of cries for the police. Before the echoes had subsided Greer returned, picking up some more furniture on his way, but by this time Dwyer had got hold of a poker, and a lively seriny-mage followed, in which Mrs. Greer's finger nails found employment on Dwyer's eyes.

At last, however, Dwyer threw Greer to the floor, sat upon him, and was joyously beating his head with the ashpan when the police arrived. Greer is seriously wounded and may die, and Mrs. Greer is badly hurt. Dwyer was locked up and charged with assault with intent to kill. some more furniture on his way, but by this time

A CARELESS CONDUCTOR BLAMED.

STARTED A CAR WHILE TWO WOMEN WERE GET TING ON, AND BOTH WERE HURT.

No. 2,002 Lexington-ave., and her mother, Mrs. Caroline Hudson, fell from the step of a Lexingtoncable-car at One-hundred-and-fifth-st. terday morning, and were severely injured. The was due to the carelessness of the con ductor, who pulled the bell for the car to start while the women were in the act of getting on the ear. The car started with a jerk, and both the women were thrown violently to the street, susaining severe scalp wounds and bruises about the

face and hands.

A policeman heiped them to rise and had them taken to the East One-hundred-and-fourth-st. station, where their wounds were dressed by Dr. Hubley, of the Harlem Hospital. They were then taken home in a cab. They say that they asked the conductor to wait until they were on the car, and he replied that he guessed that they could get on all right. The policeman who witnessed the accident tried to obtain the name of the conductor, but was unsuccessful, as he was unable to catch the car.

MURAD BEY RETURNS.

HE VISITS THE SULTAN. ALTHOUGH THE DEATH SENTENCE AGAINST HIM HAS NOT

tiations between the Powers and the Sultan i 1895 for extra guardships to protect the Embassies He had been watched by the Ottoman police fo some time, as he was suspected of having relations with the Young Turks party. Suddenly h was summoned to the Palace to give an explanation of his conduct politically, and as administrator of the Turkish debt. He appeared before th tor of the Turkish debt. He appeared before the Sultan in considerable alarm, and gave what, on the face of it, appeared to be a satisfactory explanation of the charges brought against him. But the police pressed the matter further; his friends warned him that his life, as well as his liberty, was in danger, and he fled for refuge to a Russian ship, subsequently making his way through Russian territory to Paris.

In February, 1885, the Ottoman Government issued by publication a warrant for Murad's arrest, minutely describing his appearance, and calling him a "disturber of the peace." Meanwhile he had published in Paris a pamphlet vigorously denouncing the bad government of the Sultan, and accusing this Majesty of deliberately ordering the atrocitles to which the Armenians had been subjected.

atractiles to which the Armenians had been subjected.

Fearful of being kidnapped by the Ottoman agents in Paris he left the city secretly and was next heard of in Cairo. But in the interval he had been formally condemned to death for alleged treason. Ignoring the sentence, he began the publication at Cairo of the "Mizan," a journal in which he holdly and ably advocated reforms in the Turkish administration and continued his attacks. The Sultan then offered to parion him if he would coase his adverse comments upon the Palace and the Porte, but he publish—the "Mizan" a definit rejection of the offer of clemency and reliterated the programme of the Young Turks' party. He has maintained the same attitude ever since, though of late he has somewhat modified the feredity of his earlier denunciation of the Ottoman regime.

OBJECT TO STOILOFF BEING HONORED Vienna, Aug. 17.—According to a dispatch from Constantinopie the whole dislomatic body has pro-tested to the Sultan against his bestowal of the Order of Glory on M. Stofloff, the Bulgarian Pre-

order of Glory on M. Sichoff, the Bulgarian Pre-mier, declaring that henceforth they will refuse to accept the inferior Order of Medidieh.

It is asserted here on good authority that Emperor Nicholas declines to receive Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria fecause of the quarrel with Austria over M. Solloff's recent a legical animalversions upon the activities of the Austrian Imperial house during the tital of Cautain Boltcheff, former able-de-camp of Prince Ferdinand, for the murder of Anna Szimon, his paramour, an Austrian subject.

ANARCHY ON THE PERSIAN FRONTIER London, Aug. 18.-A dispatch to "The Times from Constantinople says that the Porte, alarmed at the state of anarchy which exists in Turkish Kurdistan, has ordered a general mobilization in the vilayet of Bagdad and other Eastern vilayets on the Persian frontier.

LIKELY TO BE JUDGE WALLACE, THEY SAY, Several Republicans in this city who are memers of the Republican State Committee, said last evening that they were of the opinion that Judge William J. Wallace, of the United States Circuit Court, would be the Republican candidate for the office of Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals this fall. The nomination would be made by the Stay

shareholders embodying a plan to reduce its capital. This question is to be settled at a special meeting to e held next month. The circular explains that the be held next month. The circular explains that the current business of the bank is profitable, but during the period of general business depression which has existed for several years there have accumulated in its hands certain assets of doubtful value. In a conservative commission of the affairs of the hank these assets should be written off its books and the amounts reconvered from them credied to the surplus hereafter. If the capital of the association is maintained at its present amount it will be necessary to suspend for a time the payment of dividends. The action recommended would leave the bank with a capital of \$800,000 and surplus and profits of \$155,000 and place it in condition to compete under most favorable conditions with other National banks and trust companies and to pay increased dividends.

A QUESTION WHETHER THE INJUNCTION INCLUDES THE MINERS' WIVES.

MARTIAL LAW PRACTICALLY PROCLAIMED AT THE DE ARMITT MINES-FEW SIGNATURES

TO THE UNIFORMITY AGREEMENT. Pittsburg, Aug. 17.-Martial law has been practically declared in Plum, Patton and Wilkins townships by Sheriff Lowry. The three mines of the New-York and Cieveland Gas Coal Company are in these townships, and all roads leading to them will be patrolled by deputies. Persons walking or driving along the roads who cannot give a satisfactory account of themselves will be ordered to leave the neighborhood, and upon refusal will be The Sheriff will not attempt to break up the camp of the strikers until the Court ha passed on the question, but he announced to-day that he is determined to stop marching and tres passing on the company's property. No one will allowed on the company's property who faile to have a pass signed by Superintendent De Ar-

Last night it was decided to have th march, as the injunction did not include them. The order of the Sheriff to arrest all persons, however, caused a change in the programme, and there was no march. Sheriff Lowry sald he would dispers the women as quickly as the men, as he interpreted the Court's order to affect not only men, but all who attempted to interfere with the De Armitt miners in any way by a show of force.

Samuel De Armitt is under arrest by the Sher iff. Neither he nor the Sheriff will say for what but the strikers say it is to prevent his arrest by any constable, which will be impossible so long as he is in the Sheriff's custody.

In the opinion of a number of coal operators, the uniformity agreement will not receive the support its articles are said to warrant. A canvasof operators shows that they are holding back, and each one seems waiting to see what the other in tends to do. The committee refuses to divulge the names of the operators who have signed, and in quiry tends to show that only three firms have

been definitely decided upon by the leaders, and the wives and daughters of the strikers will now take up the work which the men have been enjoined from doing. It is the intention to begin to-mor

from doing. It is the intention to begin to-morrow and have the women do the marching while the men remain in camp.

Suits and counter-suits promise to be promirent features of the coal miners' strike. While the New-York and Cleveland Gas Coal Company has been prosecuting its injunction case, the miners have been gathering material on which to bring suits not alone for wages, but for trespass. President Dolan said this evening that as soon as time afforded, the miners' officials will bring actions against the officers of the New-York and Cleveland Gas Coal Company. The question of the right of the strikers to visit employes of the company at their homes and plead with them, and the right of deputies to interfere with a man when he is walking on a highway toward a residence, even though he is compelled to walk on the property of the company, will be looked into.

OPERATORS DECIDE TO RESUME. IMPORTANT ACTION AFFECTING MINES IN THE PITTSBURG DISTRICT.

Cleveland, Aug. 17 .- The operators of the Penn ylvania coal mines held a conference in this city to-day, and it was determined that mines in the Pittsburg district should be started and operated without further delay, on the ground that the miners have taken a high-handed position; that nothing but an unreasonable price for mining will satisfy their demand, and that they have been unwilling to treat with the operators on any fair grounds; also that there is no course left open t

It was determined that all coal sold at the fifty It was determined that all coal sold at the fiftyfour-cent basis of mining this year must be mined
at that price. No change in the price of mining
will be considered until the contracts made at the
fifty-four-cent basis of mining are filled and the
uniformity agreement is completed.
At least three-fourths of the tonnage of the Pittsburg district was represented at the conference,
and all were unanimous and agreed if necessary
forcibly to resume operations, with the exception
of M. A. Hanna & Co.

COAL-CARRYING ROADS BUSY. Wheeling, W. Va., Aug. 17,-Committees of Bel-

nount County strikers are closing up all of the peddling banks on the Ohlo side, with the exception of the one which supplied Bellaire's waterworks. Sentiment against this move is strong, and the Eastern Ohio strike leaders do not favor it. Manufactories are getting West Virginia coal or putting in natural gas. There will be no sympathetic strikes among fron-workers on accoun pathetic strikes among iron-workers on account of the use of West Virginia coal. There has been a heavy increase in the amount of Fairmont coal going West via Wheeling. The three coal-carrying roads centring here are handling more coal than at any time size the strike started. The strikers have not made a move against the coal trains, their disastrous experience of 1895 being a lesson they have learned thoroughly.

NO CHANGE IN HONEYBROOK DISTRICT. Hazleton, Penn., Aug. 17.-The strike situation in he Honeybrook district of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Company's collieries is unchanged to-day No attempt was made to start work at the mine this morning. Superintendent Jones, when seen by a reporter for the Associated Press, said that the company was ready to hear the men, but that those already discharged for complicity and leged sympathy in the strike movement would not be reinstated. He said that the company would not experience any embarrassment, because its collieries in the Wilkesbarre and Wyoming districts could supply the demand for coal.
Superintendent Jones was arrested this morning

n a warrant sworn out by John Hudor, charging

on a warrant sworn out by John Hudor, charging him with assault and battery. This is the outcome of Saturday's serimmage between the strikers and the superintendent. Jones gave ball for his appearance in court.

The committee appointed by the miners this evening had a conference with Manager Lawall. At a subsequent meeting of the strikers the committee reported that Mr. Lawall had taken the petition of the men and had promised to make a reply within two days. Meanwhile he will confer with the New-York officials of the company. This was satisfactory to the strikers, but they decided to remain idle until the company's officials make reply. No disturbances of any kind have taken place, and everything about the mines is quiet.

A LOOSE FIRE-ESCAPE CAUSES DEATH.

THE LANDLORD SAID TO HAVE BEEN WARNED THAT IT WAS UNSAFE.

Mrs. Flora M. Redmond, of No. 155 Park Row met a shocking death yesterday afternoon by the loosening of a fire-escape, on which she was standing. She lived on the top floor of the house. Late in the afternoon she carried a big basket of we ciothes to the fire-escape in the rear of her flat. overlooking an areaway, and started to hang the She had hung several pieces when the fire-

She had hung several pieces when the fireescape became loosened from the fastenings in the
wall, swayed outward and then downward. Mrs.
Redmond felt the fire-escape trembling under her
feet, and grasped the ladder that extends along
the rear wall from the first floor to the roof. She
clung to the ladder for a few moments and then
felt to the areaway. Her neck was broken and
her skull fractured.

It is alleged that Ernest Platt, the landlord, who
lives at No. 3 Rivington-st., had been frequently
told that the fire-escape was in an unsafe condition,
and had been asked to have it strengthened. It is
said that he was in the house an hour before the
accident occurred, and that he went away without
getting any money from Mrs. Nellie Smith, the
fessee of the house, because he had refused to repair
the fire-escape. The dead woman was the wife of a
sollor.

COMMANDER MORONG TO RETIRE AUG. 28

Washington, Aug. 17.-An order has been issued the Navy Department retiring Commander J. C. Morong on August 28, he having reached the age limit of sixty-two years. Commander Morong was a volunteer naval officer, and entered the service on April 1, 1863, when he was made ensign, and be liboud of a call for a State Convention to make the nomination. The State Committee will not meet until about the middle of September, it is said, but there has been no call yet for the meeting of the committee.

ROSTON BANK TO REDUCE ITS CAPITAL

Boscon, Aug 5.—The directors of the Market National Bank, of this city, have issued a letter to the superficial library and the superficial

FEW SEALS ON THE COMMANDER ISLANDS Washington, Aug. 17.-Captain Shoemaker, Chief of the Revenue Cutter Service, has received a report from Captain Hooper, commanding the Behrin Sea patrol fleet, in which he says that on July of the Grant landed Professor Stejeneger, the Amer-

the Grant landed Professor Stejeneger, the American Scal Commissioner, on the Commander Islands, where the British ship Linet was found, with Commissioner Barret-Hamilton on board. The British ship Rainbow, with Commissioner D'Arcy Thompson, was expected in a few days. A scarcity of scals is reported on the Commander Islands, and very few have been seen in the sea going or coming. The report also states that, owing to the scarcity of scals, the low prices offered by dealers and the high prices demanded by the Indian hunters, the majority of the British Columbia sailing fleet will not fit out this season.

The Manamater Store NEW IDEAS IN SHOE SELLING

Science makes Shoes fit well. The best ready-made Shoes of today fit much better than the custom-made Shoes of a decade since. The "breaking-in" of new Shoes is obsolete.

New methods of tanning produce better leather at reduced costs. Improvements in manufacturing add to the finish and durability of Shoes and diminish expense.

These causes, and our facilities for buying and selling Shoes, ought to reduce prices.

THIS IDEA FINDS EXPRESSION In the remarkable bargains in our Shoe Store, that have followed each

other in rapid succession. 1,500 PAIRS OF WOMEN'S OXFORD SHOES

Go on sale at Two Dollars. They are of finest black Kidskin, toes English, square and narrow, with patent leather tips. Some with tops of black diagonal Worsted. Their actual worth is \$3. This statement is without the slightest flavor of exaggeration or hyperbole. Also

200 PAIRS OF BOYS' AND GIRLS' SHOES



Carved top, 20x42, beveled plate mirror 11x24, 1 large and 2 small drawers in base. SIDEBOARDS OF OAK, \$14

SIDEROARDS OF OAK, \$10

Carved top, 22x48, beveled plate mirror 16x28, 1 large and 2 small drawers in base. SIDEBOARDS OF OAK, \$15.50 Carved top, 22x18, beveled plate mirror 16x28, 1 large and 2 small drawers in base, carved front.

SIDEBOARDS OF OAK, \$16.50 Carved top, 22x48, beveled plate mirror 18x30, 1 large and 2 small drawers in base, 2 top drawers, swell front, highly polished finish.

SIDEBOARDS OF OAK, \$19.50 Carved top, 22x48, tancy shaped French beyeled plate mirror, 18x30, I large and 2 small drawers in base, carved and swell front, highly polished finish.

Reduced from \$2 to \$1. They are of tan colored goatskin, laced, and have spring heels. Sizes 11 to 2.

185 STYLES OF **SIDEBOARDS**

In the August Furniture Trade Sale. "Trade Sale!" Yes, emphatically-

represents the best in the Furniture Trade of the Country. It is not a paroxysm but a campaign--carefully planned long in advance. The news of the day concerns Sideboards. They range from \$10 to \$200. One hundred and eighty-five sorts! We'll show them all. Notice these specimens:

> SIDEBOARDS OF QUARTERED OAK. \$25 Carved top, 22x48, tancy shaped French beveled plate mirror, 24x34, I large and 2 small drawers in base, swell troot, highly polished finish

> SIDEBOARDS OF QUARTERED OAK, 325 Top 22x48, 3 fancy shaped French beveled plate mir-rors in top, one 28x34 and two 8x12, swell front, 1 large and 2 small drawers in base, cast brass trimmings, highly polished finish

> SIDEDOARDS OF QUARTERED OAK, \$35 Carved top, 24x54, 2 tancy shaped French beveled plate mirrors in top, one 14x42 and one 12x38, swell front, 1 large and 2 small drawers and 3 cupboards in base, highly polished finish.
>
> SIDEBOARDS OF QUARTERED OAK, \$35

> Carved top, 24x48, tancy shaped French beveled plate mirror, 18x38, serpentine front, 1 large and 5 small drawers in base, highly polished finish.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

FASTEST OF ALL BATTLE-SHIPS.

THE VASHIMA, JAPAN'S SPLENDID NEW FIGHT-ING MACHINE.

Washington, Aug. 15.-Officers of the Navy Department were much interested to-day in the report of the trial trip of the Yashima, the new Japanese battle-ship bulli in England. She is the fastest battle-ship affeat, and it is averred from the showing made on her trial trip that she is one of the greatest fighting machines ever hault. She is 32 feet long, with 53 feet heam and 253 feet draft, and has 12,400 tons displacement. Under one and a half air pressure for four hours she made 19,22 knots, and for a single hour 19,46 knots. She has the best of armor, ranging in talekness from eighten to fourteen inches. Naval officers say that there is no equal to her in point of speed, and while there is some discussion as to the amount of coal she will consume, there seems to be no question as to her splendid type. tle-ship affoat, and it is averred from the showing

SOME OF WILLIAM E. BROCKWAY'S WORK. TWO COUNTERFEIT \$1,000 7-30 NOTES PRESENTED

AT THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT. Washington, Aug. 17.-There were presented to the Treasury Department to-day for redemption two \$1,000 7-1 notes of the issue of June 15, 1865. The persons making the presentation were a business firm of Louisville, Ky. On examination the notes were found to be counterfeits, being a part of a large issue of counterfeit notes which appeared in the principal bond markets about 1865 and 1867. The imitation of the genuine is so perfect that many of the principal dealers in United States securities

of the principal dealers in United States securities purchased them freely, and only discovered that they had been victimized when the notes were thrown out by the authorities at Washington. The loss to bankers and dealers through this counterfeit amounted probably to several hundred thousand dollars. The only marked difference between the points surrounding the seal in the genuine being broader, more clearly defined and not so long. There is also a slight difference in the signature of General Stinner, who was the Treasurer of the United States at the time of the issue of the original notes. In the genuine note there is also a small spot just below the bar between the baskets of the balance which the figure of America holds suspended.

At the Secret Service it is said that the plate from which these notes were printed was captured on November 21, 1857, from William E. Brockway, who is now serving a term of ten years in the Trenton (N. J.) Penitentiary for counterfeiting five-hundred-dollar gold certificates.

NORTH ATLANTIC FLEET AT PORTLAND. Washington, Aug. 17.-The North Atlantic Squad-Washington, Aug. II.—The North Adamic Squarron, consisting of the New-York, Maine, Massachusetts, Iowa, Brooklyn, Texas and Puritan, has arrived at Portland, Me., and will remain there until about August 23. The Castine has arrived at Montey, deo and the Allance at Cherbourg. The Standish, which is being used as a training-ship for the engineer cadets, has arrived at Annapolis.

FOR FIVE DISAPPEARING CARRIAGES. Washington, Aug. 17.-The Ordnance Bureau of the

War Department to-day awarded the contract for building five disappearing carriages to the Bethle hem Iron Company, of Bethlehem, Penn., at \$25,560 each. This was the lowest bid. The first carriage is to be ready in four months, and one is to be completed every five weeks thereafter. These carriages are to be not only disappearing, but they are to be set on a swivel for al-around firing. They will mount twelve-lineh guns.

ROOSEVELT TO SEE THE TORPEDO BOATS. Washington, Aug. 17.-Considerable interest is aken in the proposed manusures of the torpedo flo tilla since the orders issued by Acting Secretary tilla since the orders issued by Acting Secretary Roosevelt. Mr. Roosevelt contemplates visiting the flotilia when it reaches some point in the South, either at Savannah or Florida. There will be but one regular naval engineer on the flotilia. The steam-engineering of the other vessels will be managed by machinists and others who have acquired some knowledge of naval engineering.

CHANGES IN THE NAVY.

Washington, Aug. 17.-I.ieutenant A. M. Beecher as been detached from the Monadnock and ordered to the Gedney; Passed Assistant Engineer McFarland to the Eureau of Steam Engineering, Washington; Assistant Engineer C. R. Emrich, detached from the Massachusetts, with two months' leaver, Assistant Engineer E. F. Eckhard, detached from the New-York Navy Yard to the Missachusetts, Lleuterant W. H. Faust, detached from the Gedney and ordered to remain at Mare Island Hospital.

THE QUESTION OF NAVAL DRYDOCKS. Washington, Aug. 17.-The Board convened by Acting Secretary Roosevelt to consider the project for drydocks has been in session during the day and will drydocks has been in session during the day and will continue to examine into the matter as long as Admiral Bunce can be absent from the New-York Navy Yard. The Pureau of Yards and Docks is now having condemnation proceedings made at Port Royal. S. C., preparatory to dreuging a channel to the dock at that place. This dock is large enough for the Indiana or any of the other battle-ships, but carnot be reached owing to the shallow channe. The work of dredging the channel would have been begun before, but it was necessary for the Government to acquire a strip of land on which to deposit the dredging and to make a channel that would not be filled up as soon as it was completed. Early next month a contract will be let for dredging a channel deep enough for the large ships.

Flint's Fine Furniture. An Exceptional Opportunity.

Rare beauty below factory prices. MANY TAKE THE EXAMINATIONS

MORE WORK FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

sion is overwhelmed with papers of examinations is working overtime to dispose of the Se far during this Administration more people have been examined by the Commission throughout the country than in any previous sear, largely the result of anticipated changes in ecause of the change of Administration now on file pending action, covering all kinds of examinations. Probably four thousand of these examinations. Probably four thousand of these are for phaces in postofices. About thirty-five hundred were filled by candidates for the customs sortice, and fifteen hundred for the internal revenue service, while five thousand of the papers belong to the last spring examinations conducted by the Commission. In addition to these, examinations have just been held in fifty-three of the largest postoffices in the country, which are expected to increase the number of cases by not less than five thousand.

postoffices in the commerce of cases by not less than five thousend.

Chief Examiner Severn says that all this immense increase has been developed without material increase in the circular force of the Commission, except for temporary details. Since March there has been almost treble the amount of business as compared with similar periods in the past.

TO TRY A NAVAL POST EXCHANGE.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY ROOSEVELT DESIROUS OF INCREASING THE COMFORT OF ENLISTED MEN, Washington Aug. 17.-Acting Secretary Roosevelt has issued an order to the colonel commandant of the Marine Corps, with a view of adding to the comforts of the enlisted men of the corps in bar-

racks and on shore. He says:

comforts of the enlisted men of the corps in tacks and on shore. He says:

It is the desire of the Department to test the relative merits of the system of post traderships as it exists by regulation in the Marine Corps with that of the post exchange as it exists by law in the Army, and to this end you will authorize Captain H. C. Cochrane commanding marface barracks at the Naval Training Station, Newport, R. L. to establish a post exchange at that post, to be conducted in all respects in accordance with the laws, regulations and rules governing the conduct of post exchanges in the United States Army as far as practicable. Captain Cochrane will be required to report monthly to the colonel commandant the results of this experiment, with such recommendations as he may desire to make as to the advantages, disadvantages and practicability of continuing the system at that post, at the end of six months such reports to be forwarded to the with such remarks and recommendations as he may desire to make.

It is stated at the Department that if the profits

It is stated at the Department that if the profits from the sales at the post-traders' stores at the marine barracks, which now go to outside persons marine parracks, which have go to outside persons could be used, as is the case at post-canteens in the Army, many additions could be made to the comforts and amusements of the enlisted men. Reading, card and billiard rooms could be fitted up, and symnastic apparatus could be bought for their use. In other words, the canteen would be the enlisted man's clubroom.

COMMISSIONER HARRIS'S REPORT.

MORE THAN SIXTEEN MILLION PUPILS IN SCHOOL IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1896.

Washington, Aug. 17 .- The report of the United States Commissioner of Education, Dr. William T. Harris, for the year ended July 1, 1896, has just been completed. It brings the educational progress of the country up to that date and embraces the latest statistics which the Bureau had gathered.

latest statistics which the Bureau had gathered. The report shows a total enrolment in that year in the schools and colleges, both public and private, of 15,95,197 pupils. This was an increase of 308,575. The number in public institutions was 14,05,371, and in private institutions, 1,31,872. In addition, there were 418,000 pupils in the various special schools and institutions, including business colleges, music conservatories, indian and reform schools, making the grand total enrolment for the whole country 16,415,19.

The report says that the 17s schools for the secondary and higher education of the colored race had slightly over forty thousand students enrolled, an increase of over three thousand for the year. Their schools increased by sixteen in number, mostly high schools. There were 1,622 colored students studying for teachers. Industrial training is a prominent feature in nearly all the schools.